## STATE OF THE UNION.

sion, note has been repeatedly tried on anbettinue has been repeatedly tried on d has as other failed, and a state of the donation system in Florida. That nacted for Oregon in 1850, which required a sur consecutive years to perfect a title, ap-ye been adjusted with more care and it could not stand the test of practical appli-re two years had classed the settlers pott-privilege of paying for their claims and ob-and Congress yielded to their request. By bruary 14, 1853, such pavision of law was

attlements land and improvements are the of commerce. The trace pioneer spends his ooks When the frontier moves, he moves with covements he has made he sells to some new town to have be the hardships of a first begins a few years he loe, sells to one who desiressims if at once is a comfortable house and minon each transfer the settler begins his more anew.

of the money which they have already particles mestiones?

ubit lands of the United States constitute a leinestimable value, which, if whichy administered, 
the basis of a public credit far more substantia, 
sessessed by any other nation in the world. The 
which they are now sold is little, if any, above 
est, if we take into account the expense of rethe Indians and protecting the frontier; 
is but just and fair that those who approto themselves the richest tracts and the 
locations, and who especially have the benefits of 
section of the government whilst doing so, should 
one reasonable return in money. And therthey 
wars been willing, though not always prepared, to

leastions, and who especially have the benefits of section of the government whilst doing so, should me reasonable return in money. And this they ways been willing, though not always prepared, to sever charges pre emption settlers with com of this reasonable requirement of paying a dollar narier an acre for their land, does great injustice ntire class of citizes.

Commendation of the Commissioner of Public augusting that an act be passed limiting the lime the States shall prefer claims for smamp lands, yed. Such a law would work no injustice to the ntitled, and would have a good effect in quieting as in those States, and relieving the department cast amount of most complicated labor. Already as have received on this scare the munificent grant than 42 000 000 acres, and some 14,000 000 more

I the purpose of making open and defiberate war resttlements soluted mail and trading stations migrant trains have never, even when rein murder and pillage, shown signs of premediar appeared to be the working out of a general concerted plan. And when all the circumstances in into consideration—the immense number of our who are constantly traversing the prairies of the r; their careless, unguarded, and often provoking; the natural irritation of the foldans, who attributes presence the rapid diminution of game, and sequent hunger and want to which they are subthe impossibility of restraining them from viouser their circumstance, except by the presence trued force, and the numerical weakness and sear condition of our army—the wonder its, not that jectes; the impossibility of restraining them from violance under these circumstance, except by the presence
of an armed force, and the numerical weakness and seat
lered condition of our army—the wonder is, not that
so many, but so few cases of violence have occurred. I
regret to be obliged to add to this that reports and other
official documents submitted to the Department farmish
sufficient evidence to justify the belief that the most
atrocious cases of nurder and rapine charged to the
account of the Indians have, in resitty, been committed by white men wearing the disguise of Indians.
It cannot be doubted that the horrible massacres
which have occurred during the past year on the rouges
leading through Uah Territory have been planned and
directed, if not actually executed by our own citizens.
Still, though the officers of the army have at all thous
abown the most commondable vigulance and promptness,
the facilities for exappe are so great that condign punishment seldom overtakes the guilty perpetrators.

The average annual expenditure on Indian account, inchading the interest on stocks held in trust for the several
aribes, had on some which by treaty provisions it was
stipulated should be invested, but which have remained
in the treasury of the Indian's 33,449,244 82, and the
net annual interest thereon is \$32,202,527 08.

The present liabilities of the United States to Indian
tribes, had on some which by treaty and also the annual
secured to some of them by treaty, and also the annual
secured to some of them by treaty, and also the annual
secured to turing the pleasure of Congress, amount to
\$21,472,423 88. This amount is made up of the following
Sema, viz:—

Principal, at five per cent, of permanent annuities guaranteed by treaty, including amounts which it is stipulated
by treaty shall be invested, but which are retained
in the treasury, and on which the United States pay
interest.

Semporary annuities guaranteed by treaty,
all of which will cease is a limited period, 13,295,395 98

Principal, a

was sometimes

Ris, however, only by some action will not move any be diveted; a whole nation will not move the superior advantages and comferts enj-these who labor ever those who bunt, operating tant stimules to the form r to persevere, and to ter to follow their example, will, it is hoped, or induce the great mass of the lonians to co-opera-fully in the general introduction of this system assistional means to this end, the appendent agents have been instructed to use every exertion shade the Indians to consent that the large mon-ties which they now receive, and which have how we are the fruitful source of drunkenness, use

perny, so gratifying to the separtment, and a hour when it was believed that the reservati-would prove eminently successful, a most deter-un-casonable hostility to these Indians and the substituted itself among a portion of the settlers some in and learned in the settlers.

ger continuance of the Tuxas superintendency and agencies unnecessary. I therefore recommend that these offices be abolished.

Immediately after the expiration of the last Congress several Indian treaties previously negotiated were ratified by the Senate at a called executive session. It was, of course, impossible to provide in the appropriation bills for the current facal year for the paymont of the a acoust atputated by the several treaties to be paid to the fallans; yet, as the expenditure properly belongs to this year, it could not appropriately be submitted with the estimates for the next fiscal year. A special estimate will be preared and submitted to Congress for an appropriation or \$550,350 to fulfil the stipulations of these treaties; and, as the treaties have been ratified, the obligation incurred, and the faith of the government pledged, it is hoped that early action upon it will be taken by Congress.

The management of our Indian affairs in California has been embarrassed with a great variety of difficulties. Neither the government of the United States nor the State of California recognizes in the Indians any right of exclusive occupancy to any specific lands. Reservations have been provided by law; a large number of indians has from time to time been collected upon them, and large sums of money have been expended to establish them, with the hope that they would soon learn to support themselves by their own labor, and gradually become civilized. But these expectations have not been realized. Through the mismanagement and neglect of our employes, the interference of our citizens, and the apparent impossibility of inducing the Indians to labor thereon, the reservation system of California base proved a failure. Yet the government cannot releve itself from all obligation to make some provision for this destitute population. The Indians of California fivide themselves into two general classes by their respective localities. Those bring mouthern California, having already made some progress in civilizati

voking the vengence of the settlers, who are thus excited to acts of violence.

In this division of the State some reservations, some
retreats, must be prepared for the reception of those who
cannot obtain employment from our citizens, and thus
become varrants and nuisances to the community. Such
locians might be removed by force, if necessary, to the
reservations, and there compelled to labor. With an
anxious desire to devise some plan of operations which
promises to scente the welfare of the Indianc on the one
hand, and relieve the treasury from the support
of a helpless and dependent population on the
other, I would recommend, as the most practicable polioy, the abolition of the superintendency, agencies and
sub-agencies, and the division of the State into
two distinct instan districts. For each division a single
agent should be provided with power to employ such assistents as may be authorised by the department. Wherever it is possible to procure employment for the Indians
among our own people, the agents should be required to
aid them in obtaining places. It should be the duty of the
agents to protect the bands that are settled down in the
quiet possession of their homes, and to instruct them in
the arts of husbandry. It should also be the duty of the
agents to collect all vargants upon the reservations, and
te induce them to labor. This plan is recommended by
its economy and by the prespect it holds out for the security of the Indians.

PENSONS.

It will be seen by the report of the Commissioner of

It will be seen by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that he whole number of pensioners of all class of new on the rolls is eleven thousand five hundred and eight five, and that the agergate amount per annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required for their payment is \$1,034,014 is fine annum required and sixty seven are from the former and three hundred and expusen from the navy. Of these four thousand, eight hundred and sixty are, eighty-nine having died during the present year.

The number of Nevolutionary pensioners has dwindled down to one hundred and as xity are, eighty-nine having died during the present year.

The number of willows of revolutionary officers and solders, under all the arcs of Congress granting pensions, which are the result of the year, three thousand, seven built of the region of the year, three thousand, seven built of the region of the region of the region of the region of the year, three thousand, seven the region of the region

The enlightened and humane policy which led to the es-ablishment of the asylum for the reception and medical reatment of the insane of the army and navy, and of the Estrict of Columbia, exhibits results alike beneficial to

admitted, thirty four were discharged, and ten died. Of those discharged, twenty had entirely recovered, six had greatly improved, and cight gave little or no evidence of improvement. The number of immates at the date of this communication is one hundred and sixty one.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of the buildings. The plan originally adopted, which was on a magnificent scale, has been aninered to, and steadily pursued until we now find ourselves in full view of its completion. Final estimates of appropriations are now submitted for the erection of the buildings, and also to finish the well devises arrangements for beating and ventilating the entire edifice, and furtishing the apartments. When all the buildings shall have been erected, the grounds enclosed, and the appointments completed, the institution will be a model of its kind, and with a continuance of the successful management it has hereafore received, will be an honor to the government, and an inestimable blessing to that unfortunate class for whose benefit it was seigned. I therefore commend it to your favorable consideration.

From the accompanying report of the president of the institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind, it will be seen that during the last year four teen deaf mutes and seven blind pupils participated in the benefits of that institution, all of whom, with a single exception, were supported at the expense of the limited States, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved rebruary 16, 1857. The amount drawn from the treasury on this account, and for salarks and incidental expenses paid by the government as authorized by the set of May 29, 1853, was \$5,451 90, in addition to which the institution received from other sources \$1,158 32. It will also be perceived that a new and more commendous building has been excepted for the accommodation of the unfortunate class of the community at the expense of the president of the institution, and which he secentially the public appropriation

could not be surveyed. It is confidently expected that the whole work will be completed during the next season.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of February last, the public documents and other books printed or purchased by order of Congress were duly transferred to this department, and many of them have been distributed, as will more fully appear on reference to the abstracts accompanying this report. There remains on hand, however, a considerable number of valuable works which cannot be disposed of under existing laws, and also a large accumulation of broken sets and odd volumes of various publications, for the distribution of which early provision should be made, as at present they are wholly unavailable for any good purpose, and the room they occupy is greatly needed for other objects.

Several of the laws for the distribution of documents should be amended. That for the publication of the Biomial Register, or Bine Book, passed in 1816, provides only for a supply of 500 copies—a number entirely insufficient to meet the wants of the oresent day. That of April 29, 1818, authorizing the purchase of the laws, published in pumphlet form at the close of each session of Congre a, directs the procurement of 11,000 copies. If so large a number was then required, a much larger supply should now be procured. I am of the cointee, heave, that the humber is still quite sufficient, but that the rule of distribution should be changed to adapt it to the state of things now existing and the early of agent 20, 1818, and August 8, 1846, providing, respectively, for the distribution of he laws and treaties, as published by Little & Brown, bould also be modified in like manner; several important flees having been created since their passage, which hould be supplied there with.

The execution of so much of the act of the 5th of February last as directed all books, &c., previously deposited with the State Department, under the laws regulating copyrights, to be transferred to this department, bus been a signed transf

In ity-four patents issued and re-issued.

By a reference to my report of last year, it will be seen there has been an increase in the business of the office for the past bine months, over the corresponding months of 1858, of one thousand and seventy six applications for patents, one hundred and sevent cavests, and five hundred and eighteen patents granted.

The receipts for the three quarters were \$183,533.77, being an increase of \$37,554 85 ever the corresponding period of last year. The expenditures were \$157,101 16, leaving a surplus on hand of \$31,437 62.

Cogress at its last session, in making provision for the publication of the mechanical.

Congress at its has session, in making provision for the publication of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office report, vice the by prepared and submitted in such manner as that the plates and drawings necessary in the provision of the plates and drawings necessary in the manner as that the plates and drawings necessary in the carrier of the provision of the plates of the provision of the plates practicable dimensions, and the descriptions and claims without the plates, would be of no value. The plates reduced to the smallest practicable dimensions, and the descriptions and claims without deciritions are dealers of the smallest practicable dimensions, and the descriptions and claims of the case of the c

KERMAL COMMITTER—REDIAMIN RAY, EAWARD B. Heath, trick Kerrin, stephen W. Swith.

VAND COMMITTER—Heury J. McMahon, Patrick M. Palcon, vid M. Roche, T. D. Prendeville, Henry Concklin, Enoch lith, Frank Loftus, Michael Carroll, Thornas Patten, Hugh blog, James Callen, Fras, McMahon George Realy, Michael Caun, William O'Keefe, Patrick McDonnell, Louis P. Alde, G. Heratie Hewarth John Clarks, Thomas Pendergrand, an Dunbar, Joseph Wallace, Moritmer G. Tunison, Thomas chom. Murries Lightiques—with nower to dill'area of the control o

4 TH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION HELD AT Desici Leamy's, New Bowers and Madison street, pursu-ant to the call of the Mozart Hall General Committee, the fol-owing persons were duly elected to the Goueral and Ward cummittees for 1860. Raulch, Eugene Sullivan.

WADD COMMITTER WIlliam Geck, Philip Creahen, John Mara, John Moore, Lawrence Lee, David Roche, Dennis Kelly, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Dougherty, Richard Murphy, James Griffin, Morris Bennett, Steehen Lynch, Michael Boody, John W Stack, Euch Keane, Michael Farrell, John Duran, Thes Baber, John Fitzgerald, Kichard Bonat, Tomas Bood, Joseph

5TH WARD.—AT A PRIM ARY ELECTION HED PUBile tollowing teket was elected unanimously—and Mozari Hali, the tollowing teket was elected unanimously—and Mozari Hali, the state of the state of

7 TH WARD—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION HELD AT the Seventh Ward Hotel, in pursuance of a call of Mozart Hall, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, 1889, the following ticket was elected:—

GENERAL CONSITTER—John Russell, James Bagley, John Underwood, John Duryes, James Innis, Fraccis J. Hawles, Joseph Hilton, Matthew Comor, James Cordigan, Andrew Shehan, Heavy Bennett, and 55 others for Ward Committee.

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

EDWARD DARGAN.

JAMES PINKERTON.

THUS. PAITH.

THE LANGE.

THUS. LANK.

THUS. LANK.

THUS. LANK.

THUS. LANK.

Of a primary election held on Tuesday evening, in pursuance of a call issued by the Moort Hall Denogratic General Committee of the city and country of Hall Denogratic General Committee of the city and country of Hall Denogratic Committee of the city and country of Hall Denogratic Committee of the city and country of Hall Denogratic Committee of the city and country of the city that the ticket headed James M. Lawron received 25 vetes, and the ticket headed James M. Lawron received 25 vetes, whe therefore celars the following ticket, known as the Brisley tirket elected:

GENERAL COMMITTEE. — Um J. Belley, Thes. Lawrence, Daniel Young, William Kame, Al J. McCollough, W. J. Van Arsdale, Ignatius Flynn, Heart Reever, Homes Boran, Mathews Fallam, John G. Haviland, Henry K. Blanvelt.

WARG COMMITTEE. — Jesso West, Edward Hagen, Michael McCatthy, Richard Wickstead, Jan. Blauvelt, Goo. & Wardell, John Cangbell, And Hulock, James Foley dames offices, Francis General Cook, Julius McKibbon, Wall, John Cook, Julius McKibbon, William Rain, John McKibbon, William Rain

TOTH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION HELD AT the Tenth Ward Botel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, on Triesday evening, Dec. 27, 1899, pursuant to the call of the General Committee of Scoart Hall, we, the undersigned, obscribe certify that the following theret was duly electer—General Committee of Scoart Hall, we, the undersigned, obscribe certify that the following theret was duly electer—General Committee—Patricke Francis. James Boyle Philip Rider, John McChauley, John McMabon, James G. Spencer, John W. Bredy.

Ward Committee—Patrick Walsh, James Boyle Philip Rider, John Collins, Michael McMabon, James Reversel, william Science, John Collins, Michael McMabon, James Hoyle, Thomas Blake, Mannell, Theodore Celle, Keward Plakerty, Thomas Blake, John Bolley, Michael Ruwell, James Marrey, Prederick Keebe, John Eafartour, James Henry J. Webeller, M. James Reperts.

James Reperts Rupper Language Languag

OTH WARD.—AT A PRIMARY ELECTION OF THE es, Asa H Bogart, Ch ASA H BOGART, C. W. FRANCIS, MICHAEL HAYFS

Jeremish Bush, John Connors, James, Dortso, J John Roberts, Owen Gavangs Petrust Tansey, Ribard Cote John Kiernan, ances bastled i ghan J H, Gillins Henry Diorke, forward slavin ann, George Carr, Francis Gavin James McMan Caster, Fairlak Brennan, Edward Gilgar, Geo Patrick Looley, John Freed, Deslatweener, Will Patrick Dwyer, Mathew Fitzienmons, Edward Thomas McNamara, Jesish B 11048, JOHN 104H DANIEL CALLAHAN, NICHOLAS FARMER,

16TH WARD NATIONAL DEVOCRATIC REPUB-lican Committee for 1850—n accordance with a cal-cumanating from Magarit Hall, a primary e-ection was hele at Brealm a Heitel, 198 West Seventeenth street December 27 1859. The ticket it seaded James S. Libay was duly elected, re

John McGutre, Richard Hill, George Murphy, Joh In, John Kinney, Phillip Kearra, Thomas Mulin, a Wm. Bound, James sergent, Rober Logan, Jelin J Ward, Roward McGuire, Jehn Kane, Thomas time life, Patrick Philbin, Benry Manorers, Mchael K. W. Harlett Michael Ham, Francis McGoupt, G man, Adam Stark, Richard Burna, Win, H. Webb war, Farrick Leavy, James Duffy, James Comp Tracy, Thomas Flood, McMandelly, James Comp Tracy, Thomas Flood, McMandelly, James Comp Bulligan.

1 OTH WARD-TICKET ELECTED AT AN ELEC-tion held at the Gramercy corner of Twendigh stre-and Third avenue according to the call of the Mozari Ha General tommittee, the teater headed "National Democras Tielst" without Fernando Wood on it, was elected by twe hundred and single-years majority.

len, Heory Carroll, Win. Bradley, Edmund Concelly, Win. McGrath. John McKegney, Peter Farrell, Michael Hand, rick Green, Frederick Theleman, John Reynolds, Patrick th Thomas Mulligan, Wm. Simpson, George Bollman, P., Uller, JAS. REYNOLDS, Inspec

OTH WARD. THE TICKET HEADED JOHN COGH-In and Rubiast Perkins pol d 57 votes
The ticket beaded P. J. G. Maioney and Bernard Sweeney
polled 50 votes.
The ticket beaded James Connelly John Donnelly, James
Hughes, Dennis Ryer and ten others polled 573 votes, and was
elected by over 700 majority.

A FARM FOR SALE. OR EXCHANGE FOR WELL improved city property. Said farm is located about Centrall, Monmouth county, N. J., ontaining one hundred area of land, and lying on the line of the Rartien and Delaware Bay Railroad, which brings it within two boars ride of New York. For a description of the property and condition of purphase or exchange, please call on ROST. B. WARDEN, 30 Washington atreet, N. Y. WILLIAM WARDEN, Farmingdale, Monmouth co., N. J. BOARDING —GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN BE ACcommodated with nearly furnished sooms on the second
floor, or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated Also, a
fow respectable young ladies. 7 be house constains modern improvements. Apply at 13 Wooster street, near Canal.

FOR SALE—THE SPOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GRO-cery and liquor siore, in one of the best locations in the city; to be sold thomediately to pay expenses, in casequence of the death of the proprietor. For particulars apply to the wi-dow on the promises, 321 Night street, or to P. GOODMAN, 783 Third avenue.

SKATES SKATES SKATES -1.0.0 PAIR SHOE SKATES, suitable for ledies' and love. Also an assortment of guilleneo's fine Skates, for sale at wholesale by F. STEVENS, 29 Pearl street, up state. WANTED-IMSEDIATELY, A THREE STORY MO-dern lionse, between Fourth and sixth avenues below Tweith street, until last of May or longer. Address, with par-ticulars and lowest rent. Tennat. Street way Post office.

387 Having abandoned the IDEA OF REMOVAL, but purchased a VERY LARGE STOCK

VERY LARGE STOCK

OF

RICH RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMBINGS,
Which will be sold at

GREAT B - EGANS

DUKING THE HULLDAYS.

Ladies derivant of purchasing

RICH RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMBINGS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRIDES,

Cannot de better than use feet from the

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

Which be submits to their totals and anoprofition.

M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, 387 Threadway.

G7.9 HENRY B. HERLY, JE., AUGTIONEGE. 576

BILLIA FREE STATE SALE

EN Thursday, Dec. 20 and 10 and 1

A MARYING OF THE HOLDSHE OF THE FIRST MORT.
A grade land Grade House of the La Crosse and Milwankee
Resilvant Company, will be both at the office of tharkson N.
Potter Kee, No. 6. Wall street, New York, on Thursday, Dec. SEMONAL STREET

A GREAT LTURAL FARM MILL-THEARMERS-THE had contempted the most resident configuration for Farm with consistent min contempted. The most resident configuration for farmers' use ever invented. Can be a non-disjust of hours in the National Agricultural Washesses. TREEDWALL FALL, Owner of pulsate right, 15 Fallon street, N. Y. MASONIC THE CONNITIES APPOINTED TO MAKE ATTAINED THE CONNITIES APPOINTED TO MAKE of the M. Crand Logic of the State of New York is aid of the Ballonal Asylung found to the test at Old Fellows Hall on Thursday or entag. Her. 28, at 7 o clock. By order of D. Smaller, Sec. y. 2017. MACOY, Chalman. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS OF THE L. L. S. t. will be bell at the society's hendquarters, S.Ferrylb street, on this (Wednesday) evening, Dec 28, at 7 o'clock. Further attendance is required. All absent members will be been the awail pensity. By order of C. R., Grand Sachem. J. H. B. C. M. of the S.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of the Monbatan Gas Laist Company will be held at their clice in Fring place, corner of East Fifteenth strest, on Monday the 5th day of January west, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

S. H. HOWAED, Secretary.

WIDENING OF WORTH STREAT THE COMMITTEE appointed at a meeting of 1 roperty owners in favor of mid improvement will make a report at the office of John Sherwood, 101 Arosalway, that day (Weinnesday), as 3 o'clock P. M. Parties interested in and in favor of the widening of Worth at are requested to attend.